

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. V.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5TH, 1884.

No. 10.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 4, 1884.

The Rajah of Kolapore died suddenly.
Lorne and Louise visited Switzerland last week.
The rebel forces in Peru have been overthrown.

Cold again. Forty below zero here and 16° below at Calgary.

Montreal is partly flooded by the rising of the St. Lawrence.

Revolutionary movements are progressing on the French-Spanish frontier.

Violent snow storm in Quebec yesterday, blocking the roads and railways.

Villard resigns the presidency of the Northern Pacific to-morrow and will probably be succeeded by Billings.

U.S. minister Lowell has resigned the rectorship of St. Andrew's university not having time to attend to the duties.

Harmony has been entirely restored between the C.P.R. and the striking engineers. Trains are running regularly.

Meetings of Nationalists and Orangemen were held within view of each other in Drumorecol and a collision was only prevented by large bodies of infantry and police being stationed between them. One man was killed. The Orange demonstration was attended by 20,000 people. In other places Orangemen are gathering. Further trouble is anticipated.

Terrible accident occurred yesterday morning on the suburban train running between Toronto and the Humber, which collided with special freight train. The passenger cars were filled. Twenty-two persons killed and a large number fatally injured. The conductor of the freight train has been arrested. He feels his position keenly but says he was watching the regular train's time and forgot all about the suburban train.

QU'APPELLE, Jan. 4, 1884.

The holiday season was extremely quiet. Weather cold. Thermometer 48° below zero.

Great rush to Regina to-day from here as the mile belt is thrown open for settlement.

A grand ball was held at Ft. Qu'Appelle on New Year's day, it being attended by all the amusement loving community of this part.

Matters on the railway are again assuming a business appearance, as the strike is now ended, but there appears to be great difficulty in running trains as the engines are continually freezing up.

BATTLEFORD, Jan. 4, 1884.

Roads heavy.
New year's day passed off very quietly.
Weather has been very cold for the past two weeks.

Mail arrived from the east this evening, and leaves for Edmonton in the morning.

Despite the cold weather cattle are still feeding out, very little hay having been used yet.

A petition is being circulated asking government to grant a sum of money to build a permanent bridge across Battle river, the present bridge not being available during the spring months.

Ballentine's stage left for Swift Current yesterday. He took as passengers Mr. Davis, who has been in partnership with R.C. Laurie, D.L.S., and Mr. B. Prince. The latter gentleman goes east to purchase saw and gisting machinery.

A ball was given at the police barracks on the evening of the 2nd. Over two hundred guests were present and dancing was kept up until six next morning. The ball was a grand success and reflected credit on the officers and men who did everything in their power to make the occasion an enjoyable one.

HUMBOLDT, Jan. 4, 1884.

Weather clear and cold.
Mail due here this evening not in yet.
Very little game to be seen around here now.

Messrs. Hurd, Stanley, Astley, London, Dreyer and Souville passed on Tuesday going to Prince Albert.

Battleford and Edmonton mails going west left here on Sunday being two days late. Mails going east left here on Tuesday being four days late. Delay caused by storms.

Sgt Keenan and party arrived here to-day having in charge two prisoners, one of whom is going to the Winnipeg penitentiary for six years, the other going to Regina to stand his trial for the murder of McCarthy.

TOUCHWOOD HILLS, Jan. 4, 1884.

Weather clear and cold, thermometer 52° below.

Freighters are going by here at a quick pace this morning.

PRINCE ALBERT, Jan. 4, 1884.

Incorporation question unsettled.
Telegraph office at each end of town.
Prince Albert cornet band progressing finely.

Weather clear and cold. Thermometer forty below zero.

Business quiet, very little freight coming in. Mail this week two days late.

Wheat eighty cents, half cash, half trade, oats and barley no demand. Hay no price.

LOCAL.

The dance at P. Tate's on Monday night was largely attended.

Business slack since the New Year. Nothing doing in grain.

The Edmonton mills will do no more gristing after Saturday, the 12th inst.

It is estimated that 400 tons of coal will be consumed in Edmonton this winter.

HARDISTY & FRASER'S shingle mill is to be set to work near the outlet of Long lake, about seven miles from town.

Two double teams arrived from Calgary on Saturday with freight for the H.B.Co., including a large fire and burglar proof safe.

MESSRS. Charles and Joseph Carson arrived at Sturgeon river from a trip to Lac la Biche on Monday. The catch of fish at Lac la Biche up to date was 121,000.

MAIL left for the east on Saturday morning last taking 201 through and 87 way letters with 48 drop letters for Victoria and Pitt, total 336; the smallest mail for a long time.

Two men arrived on Thursday from Slave lake with a dog train loaded with fur for trading purposes. They left a large quantity behind, which they wish to bargain for before they bring it in.

The fish being shipped from Pigeon lake to Peace hills farm by the H.B.Co., on Indian department contract, are being refused by the latter on the ground that they are unfit for food having been caught in the fall and having been damaged by the following warm weather.

FLANNEL is being manufactured at St. Albert mission orphanage from home grown wool, which is carded, spun and woven by hand, the orphans being taught to put it through the different processes, thereby preventing the wool from being wasted and at the same time learning something that may be turned to good account in after life.

On Wednesday a New Year's gift (although a little late) consisting of clothing and provisions donated by the merchants in town was sent to Mr. W. Young, of Turnip lake, who has been suffering from partial paralysis for some time. The people of Edmonton are perhaps not so far advanced in the refinements of civilization or religion as they might or perhaps should be but there is the highest authority for saying that their method of expressing sympathy with a person in trouble is strictly orthodox.

THE H.B.C. Peace river packet arrived from the north on Tuesday afternoon last. Dr. McKay, in charge of Ft. Dunvegan, accompanied it. Weather at Slave lake had been mild all winter, sometimes thawing, although white partridges, the never-failing sign of a severe winter, were very numerous. Rabbits were also plentiful. Competition in the fur trade was very keen. Last winter on account of the H.B.Co. having very little trading supplies, Myles McDermott, who trades from Lac la Biche for Alexandre Hamlyn did the greater part of the trade. This winter the H.B. have a full stock and are endeavoring to regain lost ground. They have five dog trains out all the time and the prices paid for fur are high. A. Tate, of the service at Slave lake, started to come to Edmonton with the packet but turned back from the foot of the lake.

NEW YEAR'S day was bright calm and not cold, just the day for sleigh riding, but comparatively little of the exercise was indulged in. The number of Indians favoring the white population with calls was fewer than usual, and the festivities generally were by no means boisterous. A game of football in the afternoon on Main street was the only attempt at out-door sport. But if nothing was done in the gay and festive line during the day the night made up for what the day lacked. Nine dances, so far as heard from up to date, passed away the time. These were held at R. Logan's, H. Fraser's and W. Bird's, Edmonton, the Barracks and J. Foley's, Ft. Saskatchewan, at Nareisse Beaulieu's hotel and three other places at St. Albert. The dance given by the police boys at Ft. Saskatchewan mustered thirty-three actual couples which they claim to be the best record of the district in number of ladies.

THE well on Mr. R. Hardisty's lots on the H.B.Co. reserve has reached a depth of 63 feet. Good water was struck at that depth in such quantity that the diggers were obliged to quit work. There is now six feet of water in the well. The location was made in accordance with the indication of a divining rod.

DR. McKay left Dunvegan on the 11th of December and arrived at Slave lake on the 19th, travelling with horses. On the 20th a severe storm occurred while the party were on the lake and compelled them to lie over for a day. From the mouth of Slave river to Edmonton Ogilvie's trail, which follows the 5th principal meridian, was taken. This makes the road from Slave lake nearly two days shorter than by the landing. The journey from Slave lake was accomplished with dog trains. The snow was deeper on this side of the Athabasca than on the other and travelling was more difficult. The crust was hard all the way.

SOME of the Little mountain people are using coal from a seam on J. Holland's claim, four miles below town. This seam is called at Edmonton the lower seam, and on account of its being about the level of the water is difficult to work, but as the river falls and the seam remains on the same level at Mr. Holland's place it is ten or fifteen feet above low water mark and therefore perfectly accessible. The coal is more compact than that of the upper seam, resembling pitch very closely in appearance. It gives a better heat but forms more clinkers than the coal of the upper seam. The seam is only about eighteen inches thick while the Edmonton seam is three feet.

GENERAL NEWS.

A woman's suffrage bill has been passed in Oregon.

Ouida, the novelist, is about to become a Catholic.

A \$60,000 flour mill in Guelph, Ont., was burned on Nov. 26th.

A horse named Frank recently trotted a mile in 2.08½ in New York having a running mate.

Von Moltke has lost his memory and has retired from active life. Let France take courage.

Pillage of the landlords is now being openly advocated in the south of Ireland by an M.P. named Healey.

The conference of the United Methodist church of Canada inflicted an address upon Lord Lansdowne.

The average wheat yield of Minnesota is 16 bushels to the acre and yet it is called a wheat growing state.

A Chicago dealer has offered 65c. for frozen wheat at Gretna station for which Ogilvie would only give 40c to 45c.

Nine members of the Salvation army have been sworn in as special constables in Kingston to preserve order at army meetings.

Receipts of grain in Montreal for the week ending Nov. 12th, was 120,000 bushels and for the week ending Nov. 17th, 50,000 bushels.

The address fiend pursues the new governor-general as relentlessly as the Nihilist does the Czar. Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.

Rumored that Mr. Langtry is following the faded Lily through America for the purpose of securing a legal separation, which she wants to avoid.

Messrs. Stewart, Sisson and Scott are the contractors for carrying the mail from Troy to Prince Albert. They have purchased Sinclair & McLane's outfit.

Lady Gordon Cathcart's Scotch colonists, who are settled on Pipestone creek, in the Souris country, are highly pleased with their location and prospects.

The H.B.Co. have been pressing a claim against the Canadian government for losses sustained by the company during the Riel rebellion. The government will not entertain the claim.

D. A. Smith says he voted for a new board of H.B. directors because the old directors had refused to grant an enquiry into certain matters relating to the land sales which he desired to have investigated.

Adam Crooks, late minister of education for Ontario, is insane and has been removed to an asylum. Ontario looks up her insane cabinet ministers while the other provinces and Canada itself allow theirs not only to go loose but hold office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIARIES FOR 1884, at the Bulletin office.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED, neatly and quickly, at the Bulletin office.

MASONIC.—Saskatchewan Lodge No. 17, G. R. M., A. F. & A. M. — A regular meeting of the above lodge will be held in the Masonic Hall, Edmonton, on Monday, 7th inst., at 7.30 p.m. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W.M. W. STIFF, Secretary.

HANDSOME BIRTHDAY PRESENTS, such as Card Cases, Autograph Albums, Poems, nicely-bound Books of every description for both grown persons and children, Bibles, Hymn Books for all denominations, Chessmen, Checkers and Boards, Dominoes, Inkstands, Pen-racks, Music Rolls and Portfolios, Stereoscopes with views, etc., etc., etc., at the Bulletin office.

EDMONTON BULLETIN.

The smallest newspaper in the world.

The model paper of Canada.

The cheapest weekly paper in Alberta or on the Saskatchewan.

Only Two Dollars a year, in advance.

Our motto is Nonpareil.

We have no cheap jewellery store or lottery scheme in connection with this paper. We have no prizes to offer except the prize of a good paper at a low price. Our efforts will be directed towards giving full value for cash received rather than to making everybody rich and happy at our expense.

Now is the time to subscribe.

Now is the time to advertise, and above all now is the time to pay for your subscriptions and advertisements.

On and after the first instant the reduced subscription price will take effect, and parties who have paid in advance will be credited for the unexpired portion of the time at the new rate.

Remember the price—only \$2 a year or 5c a copy. Advertising rates as before.

OLIVER & DUNLOP,

Proprietors.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. Advance payments. **OLIVER & DUNLOP, Proprietors.**

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JAN. 5, 1884.

CHEEK.

For colossal, adamant cheek commend us to the Toronto Mail, and for a simple, child-like faith, belief and trust that whatever is—when the acts of the present government are concerned—is right, to its readers. If these latter actually believe the columns of rot and bounce that from time to time appear in its pages, they must have a swallowing power equal to the elastic and capacious boa constrictor. Probably the highest flight of superlative assurance yet reached by the Mail appears in the daily issue of Dec. 1st in the Ottawa correspondence and relates to the opening of the reserved lands south of the railroad line for settlement and the opening of the mile belt and Regina reserves. We regret that lack of space will not allow us to present this gem to our readers in its entirety to show how warped and prejudiced the public mind of the east must be touching North-Western affairs before the people would allow such a dose to be shovelled out to them, but we give the following choice selection which is a fair specimen of the whole and which in our estimation distances the ablest efforts of the Laramie Boomerang, generally supposed to be the champion drawer of the long bow in the great republic:

"A hue and cry against our land laws had been raised by interested parties outside of Canada and repeated by ignorant and unpatriotic journals in Canada. But the publication of the real facts of the case has shown to the world how liberal our land regulations are, and that it is no idle boast that ours are the most liberal the world has ever seen. To-day I am able to send to the Mail the gratifying intelligence that the minister of the Interior has resolved upon supplementing all the good things that have happened to the North-West this year by giving the country a New Year's gift which will be appreciated by the people of Canada whether living in the North-West or in the older portions of the Dominion. Much has been written about the reserved lands in the North-West—the mile belt, the southern reserve, the Regina reserve, and the Moosejaw reserve. These reserves it was necessary to make in all cases to guard the honest settler against the wiles and schemes of the speculator. The southern reserve, that between the Canadian Pacific railway belt and the international boundary in Manitoba and the North-West territories, was withdrawn from homestead and pre-emption in July, 1882, because it was a part of the country that was raided by bogus homesteaders, agents of speculators, who by living upon the lands for a twelve month, could buy them, and thus lock up lands that afterwards would only have been obtained by the honest settler at prices far in advance of the government rates. The craze for speculation in land has now given place to a general realization of the fact that it is better for all concerned that the country should be dotted all over with farms of small size, occupied and owned by settlers. The speculator has taken a back seat. Acting upon this sound principle the minister of the Interior has decided that the even numbered sections withdrawn from homestead and pre-emption by the order of July, 1882, shall, on the 1st January, 1884, be re-opened for homestead and pre-emption. The price of the pre-emptions in this reserve has not been increased but remains the same as that asked for pre-emptions north of the railway and throughout the North-West, namely \$2.50 an acre. The opponents of the government will doubtless protest against letting these lands go at so low a rate, and will probably declare that the price should be double, but the minister's object is settlement and cultivation, and not a direct and immediate money profit. His wise and enlightened policy will commend itself to the country, and will, beyond question, when known abroad, attract hundreds of settlers to this highly favored region, where four million acres of choice lands are thus thrown open and twenty-eight thousand homesteads of 160 acres each are offered to satisfy the land hunger of the old and the new world."

In the case of persons resident in the North-West comment on the above is superfluous. It is its own condemnation, but for the information of any persons not so well acquainted with the facts we desire to call attention to a few points contained in it.

Inasmuch as the hue and cry against the

land laws was raised in the first instance solely and only by the people and newspapers of Manitoba and the North-West and by all of these without distinction of party, the accusation that it was raised by ignorant parties or parties outside of Canada is evidently a lie, although such parties have since attempted to make capital out of the facts; and inasmuch as the interests of those raising the cry and now continuing it were and are entirely in the North-West, and therefore in Canada (as much cannot be said of the gods worshipped by the Mail) if they were unpatriotic they were also idiotic, which probably even the Mail will not accuse them of being.

It is very remarkable that if the Canadian land regulations are the most liberal the world has ever seen the more they are published and the longer they are in existence the greater the emigration of Canadians to rival fields. If the Mail's assertion is true the Canadian emigrant must be a monumental ass—which he certainly is not.

The comparison to a New Year's gift is a reminder of that other great New Year's gift the C.P.R., the conditions attached to which are at the present time causing open threats of rebellion in Manitoba. The people of the North-West would rather pay for what they get than have any more such gifts.

If the reserves were made to protect the honest settler against the speculator how is it that for two years they were kept closed to the honest settler while being open to be purchased by the speculator? The fact was that our cormorant government, not satisfied with locking up half the land in the whole territories for speculative purposes, attacked the even sections also, wherever these were supposed to be particularly valuable, as in this southern reserve, the mile belt and the reserve around proposed town sites, and had the speculative mania continued there is little doubt that no land of any value throughout the territories would to-day have been open for free settlement. But the speculative craze played out because in attempting to buy up the whole North-West the eastern men had taken too big a contract. There was more land than they had money to buy although aided and abetted in every way by our eminently patriotic and national government. And now, after having made several abortive attempts to sell these lands by auction to speculators last year they make a virtue of necessity and with cheek of brass offer them as a New Year's gift to the people of Canada. They robbed the people of Canada of this land for two years—as they have permanently of millions on millions of acres besides—and now when they find that the theft cannot be turned to account by them they give the land back and claim credit for their generosity.

The statement that pre-emptions as generally understood will be allowed in these lands must be false as that example of wisdom the lands act of '83 expressly stated that the right of pre-emption should cease on Jan. 1st, '84. Unless this act be amended which it has not yet been, we will have a repetition of the eighty acre homestead iniquity, and that this is the idea may be gathered from the sentence in which it is hinted that the policy of the government will be to dot the country with farms of small size. How this policy and that which drove the squatters off the Bell farm can be reconciled, must be a mystery to any one but the Mail.

Under the present land act the price of pre-emptions north of the railway belt was \$2 an acre, not \$2.50 as stated by the correspondent, but perhaps the right of pre-emption is to be continued at \$2.50 instead of \$2. How thankful pre-emptors should be at this and how rapidly are our land laws becoming more liberal!

The idea expressed in the latter part of the extract that opponents of the government—meaning, doubtless, opponents of the government's land policy—will protest against these regulations on the ground that they are too liberal is worthy of its source. Let the Mail, its masters and its satellites make their minds easy on that point. If the minister's object is as stated "settlement and cultivation and not a direct and immediate money profit," and if proper means are taken to attain that object, he can depend on the support of the whole press and people of the North-West in so good a work. The people

of the North-West are not like those of the east so secure in the thrall of party that they will support or oppose merely because they are told. But it augurs ill for the intentions of the minister when his organ announces an alleged change of policy, rendered necessary by unavoidable circumstances, with such a disregard of truth and common sense as in the extract given above. He had better understand that even if such unadulterated rot is swallowed in the east it will not be in the west—that here he will be judged by his acts not his promises, and that his acts will be judged by their results. That there is no profit in speaking of or treating the people of the North-West as though they were children or imbeciles.

A. E. SWEET, editor of Texas Siftings, the champion funny paper of the United States, is a Canadian, having been born in St. John, N.B. M. Quad, of the Detroit Free Press, is a Canadian, Jim Hill, of the St. Paul, M. & N. road, is a Canadian, N. W. Kittson is a Canadian, T. A. Edison was born in the States of Canadian parents, it was estimated that 30,000 Canadians entered the Northern army during the war of the rebellion. At the taking of the last U.S. census 700,000 residents of the United States recorded themselves as Canadians, or their descendants. Rev. Prof. Bryce estimates the number of Canadians in northern Dakota at 30,000, and so great is the Canadian population of Dakota and Minnesota that a newspaper is published in their interest, called the Canadian-American, and yet Canadians are asked to close their eyes to the fact that there is an exodus, are asked to believe that proper efforts have been made by the various administrations to retain the native population of the country within its borders, and to believe that everyone who will not close his eyes to these facts, who will not believe that each alternate administration has done its duty, is a traitor and a villain. Before the North-West territories were opened up there might have been, and indeed was some excuse—the excuse of necessity—for the emigration of Canadians to the States, but since that time—now thirteen years ago—the only excuse that can be given is the mixture of cussedness and imbecility with which the North-West and the lands contained therein have been handled by the Ottawa government. It was fondly hoped that when railroads opened up the country and especially when the great Pacific road was built to the foot of the mountains, this Canadian emigration would cease, and for that reason many patriotic, though mistaken, men allowed themselves and their country to be bound by the iniquitous syndicate bargain, not being able to see that the very means they were taking to attain that end were certain as could be to defeat it. During the past year the immigration to Dakota has shown a remarkable increase, while that to the North-West has shown as remarkable a decrease, and what is worse there has beyond a doubt been a large emigration from the North-West itself to the States. How has this state of affairs been met by our legislators at Ottawa, or rather by their newspaper organs, for the government has not yet deigned to notice that there is anything wrong—as far as they know everything is of the most rose colored hue. The organs assert and reiterate that there is no emigration, that the people of the North-West are suffering from no grievances nor disabilities, that they have been treated with more than fairness and that they must not expect the policy of the government to be altered merely to meet their wishes. And these are the men who prate of a national policy, of a united Canada, of Canada for the Canadians, and a thousand and one other sentiments that in their mouths are only clap-trap. Truly as long as the interests of Canada are in the hands of patriots such as these, it is little wonder that its inhabitants should have so little national feeling, so little pride in their country or so little hope for its future.

The conclusion of the libel suit brought by the Allan steamship company against the Montreal Witness newspaper must be pleasing to every lover of free speech and a free press throughout Canada. The Witness has had the audacity to speak the truth by saying that the treatment of steerage passengers on the Allan line was shameful, and the courage to

maintain that assertion in the face of threats of the direst vengeance by the most powerful corporation in Canada. That the Witness was in this case no false witness was proven at the trial for libel and that the Allans were determined to crush the Witness was shown by the entering of the action and the expenses incurred maintaining it. Had the Allans won the case the cause of free speech in Canada would have received a heavy blow, and abuses would have gone uncorrected and increasing in number for lack of anyone with courage to call them by their right names. The alleged libel was a clear case of belling the cat and the Witness did it successfully. If the Witness were not half the paper it is it would still deserve the hearty support of the Canadian public for the course taken by it in this case.

The terms of the government guarantee of interest on C.P.R. stock are as follows: The government has bound itself to pay to the bank of Montreal on the 17th day of February and the same day in August of each year until 1893, a sum of money sufficient to pay one and a half per cent. at each payment on all the stock issued by the C.P.R. company to the amount of \$100,000,000, if that amount should be issued. The company it seems has paid into the government treasury the sum of \$9,000,000 and is to pay in a sufficient balance by the first of February next to secure to the government the total amount which it is compelled to advance by this contract. It is understood that the certainty of a three per cent. yearly dividend being paid to stockholders will advance the value of the stock and make it sell more readily. How the fact of the syndicate having set apart so many millions of the proceeds from the sale of its stock to pay interest on the whole stock is going to improve its financial standing is, to say the least, very mysterious.

Is it not strange—supposing the affairs of a country to be mismanaged, as those of the North-West undoubtedly are, and supposing this mismanagement likely and even certain to endanger the unity of the state in the near future as in the case of the North-West—that those who are mainly instrumental in bringing about such a condition of things should plume themselves upon their loyalty and patriotism and denounce as traitors those who would by a timely alteration in the course of the ship of state steer clear of the rocks of revolution.

HURRAH FOR X'MAS.

Santa Claus has arrived at McDougall's with a sleigh load of

TOYS

Enough for every Boy and Girl in town and country.

DRY GOODS,

Fresh stock, just suitable for Christmas presents.

TWEEDS,

Fancy Coatings and Scotch Tweeds, fine assortment.

HARDWARE.

Thirty (30) sleigh loads all latest novelties in Tools, etc.

GROCERIES,

Staple and Fancy. Specialties for Xmas.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Full, newest patterns and latest styles in Overcoats, Pea Jackets, Suits, Winter Pants, etc.

GRAND DISPLAY

Of Crockery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Tinware, etc.

All next to given away for CASH.

Remember, NO CREDIT after January 1st, 1884.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

One and all who are indebted to us are requested to pay up at once and save costs.

JOHN A. McDOUGALL & CO.

RED DEER TO EDMONTON.

Fifteen miles from Blind river the old Rocky mountain house trail turns off to the west but it has been used so little of late years that it is very difficult to find. The Mountain house once an important but now an abandoned H.B.Co. post, is situated on the Saskatchewan about fifty miles due west. It was important as a Blackfoot trading post but the advent of traders from the States drew the Blackfoot trade to the south and left it useless. A short distance north of the forks of the trail the valley which the road has been following seems to run out and be merged in a rolling, bare, sandy country which extends about four miles to Wolf creek, which is twenty miles distant from Blind river.

Wolf creek comes from the wooded country to the east. It is a small stream, only five or six yards across, and generally shallow, but has cut for itself a deep channel which a very slight freshet fills and renders unfordable. Even when fordable the banks are so steep on either side as to make it a difficult matter. On both sides of Wolf creek the soil is sandy. About a mile further north a small mirey rivulet issuing from a large spruce hummock is crossed, and the valley if it can be so called of Battle river lies in view, the river being four or five miles distant. The valley is wide but shallow, the land sloping gently down on either side from a distance of three or four miles back, being only about twenty feet above low water mark at the actual bank of the river. For a considerable distance to the east and west this valley has but little timber or wood of any kind. To the east a large single wooded hill runs north and south and turns the river, which comes to this point from the west, nearly due north for about eight miles when it turns eastward again between the points of this hill and Bear's hill which lies on the north side of the river. To the west nothing but woods can be seen. In going to the crossing of the river the trail soon strikes the east bank of Wolf creek, now running north to the Battle river and follows it nearly to the crossing. There are two fords the upper, used in low water, has good approaches on both sides, but the lower one, where on account of the current being more rapid the water is shallower, has a steep and rather difficult approach on its south side. The two fords are about a quarter of a mile apart. The river has a stony bottom and is about one hundred feet wide at low water. The river rises in several lakes, Pigeon lake, Battle lake, etc., in a woody, wet country about forty miles to the north-west. It receives no large tributaries below the crossing and as a consequence is nearly as large, here as at Battleford, Wolf creek comes in on the south side about a mile above the crossing and is a much larger stream than where crossed by the trail. Indeed that stream is only a branch of the real Wolf creek, which rises near the Blind river and flows north in the more westerly of the two valleys spoken of as connecting the Battle and Red Deer rivers. A small band of Stoney Indians formerly resident at Pigeon lake have determined to locate at the mouth of the Wolf creek, and will be there next summer. At the present time H. Meyer has some hay put up at the crossing for sale to travellers and has settled there permanently, but this is the only settlement of any description near the crossing.

On the north side of the Battle the land slopes gently as on the south side, and is more free from brush, there being a beautiful stretch of clear prairie suitable for farming, with every advantage with which it could be endowed by nature. Sheltered from the north, sloping to the sun, with water, wood and hay in abundance close at hand, it would be hard to find a more desirable location in the North-West. Besides these there is the advantage of being on a large stream on whose head waters at no great distance, illimitable quantities of sawing timber exists. After leaving the crossing the road follows along the left bank of the river, which now flows in a northerly direction until the second elbow or leavings is reached, eight miles distant. The soil for this distance is of the best as the tremendous growth of wild vegetation testifies but on account of the many bluffs of timber it is not attractive to the eye of a person looking for a prairie farm. In wet seasons too the road is very bad for this distance and the cart ruts are cut very deep. At the same time there being a good slope to the river there would be no difficulty in draining any surplus water off for the purpose of either road making or farming. It must not be supposed, however, that this or any other part of the country from Edmonton to Calgary is necessarily wet. In ordinary seasons this and all other parts are dry, but in extraordinarily wet seasons such as we are sometimes blessed with, is when the defects of such pieces of country are brought to light and it is to avoid the consequences of these exceptional seasons that drainage is suggested. A proposed Indian reserve is entered somewhere between the crossing and the leavings which extends beyond the Bear's hill.

At the leavings the river turns rapidly to the east past the north end of the hill formerly spoken of, while the trail continues

more directly north than before having had a slight easterly trend while following the river. It is worthy of remark that the surface of the country from the crossing of Battle river to the leavings is of such a peculiar form that the land appears to rise all the way, although down the course of the river, while the banks of the river are the same height at both points. Just at the elbow of the river are a couple of Indian shanties with small fields near them. These Indians settled there four or five years ago and certainly considering the length of time, they have very little to show for their work. The spot is a choice one for farming, similar to that at the crossing but of much greater extent, a belt of beautiful clear sloping prairie extending for many miles eastward along the north bank of the river, the hills on the south side being covered with large timber, principally poplar.

From the leavings of the Battle river to Bear's hill is between three and four miles. The country is level, the soil rich, the growth of grass astonishing. Little ponds of fresh water are scattered here and there, with clumps of poplar or very large grey willow. The country then becomes more open to the north and east while still woody towards the west, this being the point of the Bear hill, but the rise in the ground is so slight as to be almost imperceptible. Several Indian shanties are built to the left of the trail close to ponds of fresh water, timber in their rear towards the west and clear undulating prairie stretching away towards the east as far as the eye can reach. The soil is deep and black and the vegetation rank. The principal part of the Indian settlement is just at the south-eastern point of the hill on its northern face and consists of six or seven comfortable shanties near together with several fair sized fields close by fenced with a peculiar variety of rail fence, one end of each rail being in the ground and the rail standing at an angle of forty-five degrees supported by two short rails crossed like an "X." The fence looks well and is said to be quite as good as it looks. It may be remarked that the work apparent here as well as at Battle river is a result of the information received by the Indians from the government farming instructor at Peace hills farm.

The view from the Indians' houses at Bear hill is superb. On every side except to the south-west a stretch of clear, gently undulating, prairie can be seen containing hundreds of square miles of the best farming land in Canada. The elevation of the hill is so slight that it is hardly noticeable on the ground, but it is enough to give a grand view of the surrounding country. The woody hills on the south bank of Battle river can be clearly seen, the general course of the river here being north-eastward. Beyond the Pipestone creek which flows south-eastward to join Battle river at the most northerly point in its course, the timber of the Crooked hills can be seen, and these two ranges of hills just spoken of form the eastern horizon and the boundary of what is called the Peace Hills country. To the west the limits of the plain are not well defined, but it runs many miles before it loses itself in the wooded region surrounding Pigeon lake. In this direction the Bear hill which lies south-east and north-west and is heavily timbered except on its northern slope forms the southern boundary. Due north about fifteen miles distant the Peace hills can be seen rising out of the plain. The trail passes directly over them at their eastern side. The country lying between Bear hill and Peace hills is most fertile and in every way suitable for settlement. There is no timber on it and very little brush. The surface slopes almost imperceptibly from both hills, so that mid-way between them some large sloughs and ponds exist, but with this exception there is no wet land on the whole plain. For a large settlement there is no choicer location in the North-West. The whole plain is similar in character.

The Peace hills themselves are perhaps seventy or eighty feet above the level of the plain and have been originally heaps of drifting sands or sand banks formed by the action of currents at the time when the country was under water. At any rate they are irregular groups of round topped hills of sandy soil, without any admixture of gravel or rock, and supporting a good growth of most nutritious grass, remarkably good for winter pasturage. Amongst the hills are many large reedy ponds of good water which furnish unlimited duck shooting. The southern part of the hills is cut off from the rest by the Peace hills creek a small stream frequently dry but sufficiently mirey in wet weather to make the crossing of it very unpleasant for loaded teams. North of the creek the main body of the hills are situated and the highest points. From these a magnificent view of the surrounding plain can be obtained. To the south-west across the intervening low plain country can be seen the Bear hill which although not perceptible as a hill when close to or upon it, at this distance appears quite high. A ridge of large, dark-colored, timber rising out of perfectly clear ground about twelve miles in length and terminating at each end with a gentle slope produces something of the appearance of a bear lying on his belly on the ground, and from this appearance no doubt the hill receives its name. To the north-east

and south-east the Crooked hills and Battle river hills can be seen as from the Indian settlement at Bear hill but with changed appearance, for now the Crooked hills look comparatively close while those beyond Battle river are dimmed and mellowed by blue haze and look extremely beautiful, especially in this country which is not over well supplied with attractive scenery. Due north five or six miles a line of dark spruces shows the course of the Big Stone creek which joins the Pipestone not far below. To the north-west the main body of the hills lie which are a little higher than those passed over by the trail and consequently impede the view, but in that direction the timbered country commences at but a short distance and extends away two hundred miles or more to the Rocky mountains. The trail passes along the crest of the most easterly of the hills for a distance of about a mile and a half and then descends to the low country again. At this point it is joined by the old Buffalo lake trail which was at one time the great road taken by the Edmonton plain hunters on their way out for buffalo and was also the road travelled last summer to and from Swift Current.

NOTICES.

LOST.—The driving wheel of a fanning mill, on Monday, 24th Dec., between R. Logan's and miners' flat. Finder please leave at this office.

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to the firm of Bleecker & Hambly are requested to settle their accounts without delay, as the business of said firm is to be closed. **BLEECKER & HAMBLY.** N.B. The office furniture of above firm is for sale.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 20th Sept. no liquor permit will be granted by his honor the lieutenant-governor of the North-West territories, except on payment of the following fee: For wines and spirits, per gallon, 50 cents; ales free. By command of his honor the lieutenant-governor. **A. E. FORGET,** clerk of the council.

NOTICE!—Important to Farmers and others. The best value in Self-Binders, Reapers, Mowers and Rakes. The Massey Manufacturing Company, Toronto, makers of the Toronto Mower and Twine Binder, the Massey Harvester and Mower and the Sharps Horse Rake, offer the above at great bargains. Parties wishing to purchase should communicate without delay so as to ensure early delivery with our agent.—**GEORGE A. BLAKE,** Belmont Farm, Edmonton.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—Parties wishing to purchase lots or land in the "Robertson & McGinn property, lot 12, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & McLeod property, lot 14, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & Lamoureux property, in the city of Saskatchewan," must deal only with the undersigned or George A. Watson, or (as to said city of Saskatchewan property) with Francis or Joseph Lamoureux. Plans may be seen at the office of the undersigned or at that of George A. Watson, barrister, Edmonton. **A. McDONALD & CO.**

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE.—Making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9.30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H.B.Co. store. **D. McLEOD,** proprietor.

CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All-Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m. **W.N.**

ST. JOACHIM'S, R.C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. **H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.**

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—D. C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath School, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Friday evening at 7.30. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan on January 6th.

PROFESSIONAL.

D. R. MUNRO, Physician and Surgeon. Office first door west of Bulletin building, Main street, Edmonton.

D. R. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

BLEECKER & HAMBLY, Barristers, Notaries Public, Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Manitoba and Ontario. Office in Villiers & Pearson's old store, Main street, Edmonton.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street Edmonton, N.W.T.

J. K. OSWALD, late of Oswald Brothers, Montreal, Real Estate and Land Agent, and General Commission Broker, Calgary, N.W.T. All orders for purchase and sale of real estate, farms, ranches, range supplies, agricultural implements, horses, cattle, and other general business promptly attended to. References:—Major general Strange, Military colonization company's ranch, near Calgary; C. Sharples, Esq., Calgary; W. B. Scarth, Esq., Toronto; Hon. A. P. Caron, minister of militia, Ottawa; Lieut.-col. Irvine, chief commissioner N.W.M.P., Regina; C. Sweeney, bank of Montreal, Winnipeg; W. R. Oswald, Esq., Montreal; C. J. Wyde, Esq., Halifax, N.S.

BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. **M. McCAULEY.**

J. R. BURTON, Carpenter and Contractor. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., etc., made to order.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Princess street, Winnipeg.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in D. McDougall's building, Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and retail bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

ST. JEAN BROS., Cabinet Makers, and dealers in all kinds of household furniture. With new and improved machinery, are prepared to execute orders on short notice. Steam factory, Main st., Edmonton.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg.—**A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.**

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and dispatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. **J. GOODRIDGE,** Proprietor.

WALKER HOUSE, Main street, Edmonton. Daily and weekly board as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest. Meal tickets for sale. Choice cigars and temperance drinks. First-class billiard hall and feed stable in connection. **WM. WALKER,** proprietor.

CALGARY HOUSE, Calgary, Alberta.—Dunne & Wright, proprietors. This hotel is replete with all the latest improvements. Finest brands of imported and domestic cigars. Temperance drinks. Special attention paid to ladies and children. The tables are spread with seasonable delicacies.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. **DONALD ROSE,** Proprietor.

NEW YEAR'S FESTIVAL.

The annual festival of the Methodist Sabbath school was held on Tuesday evening in the Methodist church. There was a good attendance of the friends of the school. The building was tastefully decorated with evergreens, and two good sized spruce trees standing in front of the platform were hung with toys, books, etc., as presents for the children. The latter were marshalled on the platform in full view of the audience, and besides taking a very creditable part in the programme kept the best of order throughout, both of which circumstances reflect great credit on the teacher, Mr. Secord, as well as upon themselves. The pastor, Rev. D. C. Sanderson, acted as chairman during the children's part of the entertainment, and Mrs. Sanderson presided at the organ throughout.

The entertainment was opened at 7 o'clock by the children singing Bright Jewels, after which Rev. Mr. Sanderson led in prayer. A short address followed in which the pastor congratulated the superintendent and teachers on the success of the Sabbath school during the past year. The total number of scholars on the roll was 94, with an average attendance of 64.

A programme of recitations by the children, a new feature in affairs of this kind in Edmonton, was next in order. The manner in which the recitations were given was satisfactory proof of the progress the children were making in the art of speaking distinctly and correctly and was a cause of surprise and pleasure to all, but especially to the parents. The programme was as follows: Hurrah for Canada, Alex. Groat; The old arm chair, Flora McDonald; Burial of Sir John Moore, Frank Walker; Never say fail, Malcolm Groat; Effort, Hattie Walker; Contented John, John Rowland; The little mouse, Maggie McCauley; Autumn, W. J. McKernan; Song, Happy New Year, by the Sabbath school; Sweet story of old, Colin Lennie; My father's at the helm, John O'Groat; A hymn, W. Rowland; The works of God, Archie Rowland; My baby, M. E. McKernan; Edmonton, Alex. McCauley; The little lamb, Caroline Fraser; John Horner, Eliza McDonald; Song, Bird, by Mrs. Sanderson; Mother Hubbard, Geo. P. Sanderson; The decanter, Arthur Walker; A sea song, W. Lennie; Look aloft, Fred. Hudson; Try again, Benj. Munro; The Pilot, Alex. Groat; Dance the baby, Kate McDonald; Work while you work, Maggie Hardisty; Christmas, Hattie Walker.

After an intermission of ten minutes, on calling the meeting to order Rev. Mr. Sanderson said that as the Sabbath school programme was over and there was now to follow an inter-entertainment for the grown up folks he would like the meeting to elect a chairman of its own other than himself. Mr. M. McCauley was elected chairman, acknowledging the honor in a neat speech.

The second part of the programme was then taken up as follows: Song, Warrior bold, W. Henderson; encore, Mr. O'Reilly; A reading, by Mr. Secord, Misadventure at Margate, went to show that a person may teach another to do well what he himself finds most difficult. Owing to nervousness Mr. Secord was unable to finish the reading; recitation, Love's sacrifice, Mr. J. Johnson; encore, The husband's request. The chairman called upon M. McKinnon for a stump speech which he had promised to deliver, but that gentleman excused himself on the ground that it might cause a stupor of the audience; the excuse was accepted. Song, Old black Joe, Rev. D. C. Sanderson; reading, Spanish Armada, A. Dawson; song, Mable Clare, Mrs. D. C. Sanderson; recitation, Kentucky Belle, Miss May Wilson; song, The bridge, W. Henderson; reading, The blue jay, Rev. D. C. Sanderson; song, Birdie tell Winnie I'm waiting, Mrs. D. C. Sanderson. This part of the programme was an undoubted success, each participant doing his or her part cheerfully and well. While it is hardly fair to make comparisons under such circumstances, if one piece stirred the heart or pleased the fancy of the audience more than another that one was Mrs. Wilson's recitation, telling in homely words a tale of the American war, showing the deep, unalterable, love of a Tennessee woman, who had married in the north, for everything pertaining to her southern home.

The distribution of the presents on the Christmas trees was next in order, and under the combined exertions of Messrs. Wolfe, McKinnon, Ross and the pastor, the fruit with which they had been loaded was placed where it would do the most good, in the hands of the children to their great gratification. When the presents had been distributed the final verse of God Save the Queen was sung by the audience, and the entertainment was closed with the benediction by the pastor.

Gleichen is the name of the divisional terminus on the C.P.R. at the 24th siding west of Medicine Hat. The round house, station, etc., are nearly completed. The next divisional terminus is sixteen miles beyond Fairmont.

Col. Butler has made final arrangements with the authorities in Ottawa concerning his colonization scheme in which he is connected with Rev. Bray of Montreal.

BIRTH.

McKAY—At Dunvegan, Peace river, on the 29th November, the wife of Dr. McKay of a son.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, January 4th, 1884. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	-13	-23
Sunday,	-8	-33
Monday,	0	-26
Tuesday,	-13	-20
Wednesday,	-26	-19
Thursday,	-22	-39
Friday,	-23	-52

Barometer falling, 28.250.

GREAT REDUCTION IN WINTER GOODS

AT

THE OLD LOG STORE.

OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS—

A few on hand yet to be sold cheap.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS—

Grey blankets, Cornwall blankets, white two-and-half point, white three point, white three-and-a-half point, white four point. Large stock will be sold cheap for cash.

FUR CAPS and Tuques, Woollen Socks, Drawers and Undershirts. These goods will be disposed of at a slight advance on cost to make room for spring importations.

Parties in want of grain and flour sacks would do well to give us a call.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED.

A full assortment in

DRY GOODS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

GROCERIES, ETC., ETC.

Complete line of

XMAS AND HOLIDAY GOODS.

Prices as low as the lowest. Give us a call and see for yourselves.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

NORRIS & CAREY,

Beg to inform their numerous customers and the public at large that they have just received a first-class assortment of

DRY GOODS, AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING

LADIES' WEAR A SPECIALTY.

Ready-made dresses of latest style and finish, hats of all kinds, flowers, feathers, kid gloves, etc., etc.

Also a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

STATIONERY, and

BOOTS AND SHOES

Which they are prepared to sell at low figures

FORTY CART LOADS

Of fancy groceries to arrive shortly.

The public will find it to their advantage to give us a call and inspect our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

BROWN & CURRY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North West,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH,

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY.

McNICHOL & CHAMBERLAYNE,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN,

Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Haly's old store, east of the fort.

ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT

Of the Cochrane manufacturing company's celebrated

BOBSLEIGHS

Just arriving, and for sale at former prices.

SEEDERS AND STUBBLE PLOWS

Now at Calgary and expected to arrive shortly.

JOHN W. SHIELDS.

KING & CO.,

CALGARY AND RED DEER,

Have always on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery and Tinware.

N.B.—All orders by mail promptly attended to.

THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY (Limited),

BOW RIVER, N.W.T.,

Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under bit out of left ear.

Horses branded "C" on left shoulder.

F. WHITE,

Manager.

Address Calgary, N.W.T.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S FARMING LANDS

FOR SALE IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST

The Hudson's Bay Company own 7,000,000 acres in the Great Fertile Belt, and now offer for sale

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES

already surveyed by the Government of Canada.

Town lots also for sale in Winnipeg, West Lynne, Rat Portage, Fortage la Prairie, Gochon and Edmonton, N.W.T.

The above will be disposed of at reasonable prices and on easy terms of payment.

Full information in regard to these lands will be given at the offices of the Company in Winnipeg and Montreal.

C. J. BRYDGES,

Land commissioner.